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CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING JULY 29th, 1922

11,630

GREAT BRITAIN'S PROPOSAL.

A cold-fold purpose is to be discerned in Lord Balfour's historic note to the allied powers on the subject of interallied indebtedness. While primarily it was Great Britain's answer to the recent French proposals that France's debt to Britain be cancelled as a condition of reducing the French demands upon Germany, it was also intended for American reading.

The British position is one that is well supported by logic and reason. Great Britain became the guarantor for other allied nations in borrowing from the United States in order that the war might be won. She has no intention of evading this obligation and she does not dispute the right of the United States to demand that these guaranteed debts be paid. She is prepared to meet this obligation, but she is now desirous of adding to cancel the French and other debts to her and give up her share of German reparations in order to bring the German debt down to practical dimensions.

While ready enough to forgive the debts owing her and renounce her claims upon Germany, Lord Balfour writes that Great Britain cannot, in justice to the heavily burdened British taxpayers, take any such action while the American claims stand against her. But her own indebtedness could be reduced, she would agree to share her claims upon the allied nations and upon Germany in a corresponding proportion.

This is not the first time that the subject of a general cancellation of interallied war debts has been broached. General cancellation in the case of the allied nations would be clear gain for them. Great Britain would gain exactly as much as the world loses, while this government would lose the total of over \$11,000,000,000 owing us.

In a large extent the United States would be paying the cost of the war and the Harding administration, in declining to consider the proposition, is taking the same course followed by the Wilson administration which recognized that public sentiment in this country would not permit this government to write off these debts.

Stability and real peace in Europe depend upon balancing of their budgets by the European states, which cannot be accomplished until there is increased taxation and a marked reduction in expenditures, notably for armaments. The nations need to approach the working out of the complex situation in the proper spirit and with a feeling of cooperation. In this situation it may well be that the United States will be the only nation that we must either agree to debt cancellation or hold aloof and insist upon our claims, but possibly in supporting the real leadership and cooperation that the situation calls for.

READ AND THE PRIMARY.

In Senator James A. Reed's victory for re-nomination in Missouri is to be seen a forcible example of the working of the primary system which has replaced the old system of nomination by convention. Without the primary system, the democratic state convention would have been a long and arduous process. Reed's opponent, would have been nominated by the party organization which would have dominated the convention.

The primary may not produce ideal results. Perhaps that is too much to be expected. But it is at least gives every candidate a chance and no one can be sidetracked by the party organization. The people have their say in a primary if they want to register their choice.

Long at best would have been a neutral, a colorless senator, for a considerable time at least without much influence. Reed is a strong personality, whose ability in debate and familiarity with public business are conceded by his party opponents. If Missouri has a pride in its foremost representative, her course, or the course of her democracy, is understandable without much regard to the faction warfare.

Likewise since the days of Benton Missouri has preferred to keep an energetic man in the senate. Benton had 20 years, six terms. George Graham Vest had 24 years, six terms. In his fourth term, Francis Marion Cockrell had about the same term of service. Forcefulness counts for much in Missouri.

But Reed's nomination does not mean that he will necessarily return to the senate. A republican is nominated against him. He must fight for the place. Missouri is a doubtful state.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

There is no exaggeration in saying that with the death of Alexander Graham Bell there passed out one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century. Investor of the telephone and co-inventor of the gramophone, his death closed a career as a scientist that has few parallels in history.

It is worth noting, too, that Bell's greatness was achieved in the service of humanity. Everything he did—and he did much more than invent the telephone—was in the direction of making life easier and pleasanter. Sometimes he labored for special classes, such as the deaf and dumb; sometimes for the whole world, as in the case of the telephone. But whether as president of the Geographical Society, as teacher, as inventor or what not, his profession, his vocation and even his avocation, all consisted of service to the world. This is why every list of the great must include his name. The world loses a great man, but did not lose him until his work was done. He lived a full

life, for he began his work as a boy of sixteen and he died at seventy-five.

In Edinburgh and then in London university young Bell studied in a broad way music, telegraphy, anatomy and electricity. It was in London early in 1876 that the early Helmholtz experiment of setting a tuning fork humming with a magnet or an electrified wire was brought to his attention. Why not then a musical telegraph, with a piano keyboard? That year the young man went to Canada. A year later he became professor of vocal physiology in Boston university. His fame in teaching the deaf had led to the offer of the professorship. Gratitude for his services to a child deaf mutes led the boy's family to ask the professor to live with them in Salem. It was in a cellar of their house, littered up with batteries, tuning forks, magnets, etc., that Bell persevered in his experimentation. But in 1876 he had established quarters in a machine shop near South Square, Boston. It was there that the telephone was born. A wire, a reed, a magnet and a clock-spring composed the first instrument. And the first reproduced sound from another room inspired the whole later development. The exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in the autumn of 1876 was interesting and impressive.

In May, 1877, the first installation of the telephone for practical use was contracted for. The payment was \$20. Then after Gardiner G. Hubbard of Cambridge had come in with Bell, E. T. Holmes, a burglar alarm manager, tried the telephone successfully. Later an effort was made to sell all patent rights to the Western Union for \$100,000, but failed. The Western Union, however, calling in Edison and some other inventors, created an opposition company and the litigation that followed its history. Bell won. Then Boston capitalists, the Silbesees, the Bradleys, the Eastmans, came in and Bell was on Say Street.

CORN AND COIN.

With a crop estimated at nearly three billion bushels which will bring in the neighborhood of 60 cents a bushel on the average this year, the corn growers of the country will have something more than a million to spend. They will receive something over \$1,750,000,000 for their crop. The democrats will hardly attempt to make an issue of that.

Something over a year ago the price of corn was so low that there was talk of using it for fuel in the west. Before the passage of the emergency tariff law we were importing considerable quantities of corn, most all of it from Argentina. This, added to other conditions, has brought about a most depressing effect on the corn market.

The coming year is to be a feast year for our cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, horses and mules. Corn will put pep in the meat we eat; it will sweeten the bacon and put yellow coat of fat on the chickens. It will add to the egg crop, enrich the milk, the butter and the cheese. It will strengthen the beast of burden and make more mellifluous the contralto of the mule. Human consumption of corn will be the same as the use of it for feed. The enormous crop will be benefited by the enormous crop about to be reaped. Verily, republicanism spells prosperity and corn is coin.

CHARITY FUNDS FOR PROPAGANDA.

America, in the past few years, has figured as the golden land of opportunity for appeals of every description, apparently looked upon as an inexhaustible source of aid for the suffering of all nations. Moved by pitiful tales, well meaning people have responded to calls of which they knew little but might have suspected much. Of this character was the appeal of an organization known as the "Friends of Soviet Russia," which professed that it was raising money for relief work in Russia. Disclosures now made by the Daily Forward of New York as to the use to which these contributions have been put may serve as a warning to those who desire to contribute to alleviate suffering in that famine-stricken land, that their contributions are not in the hands of organizations in which the bolshevik taint is to be seen. Abraham Cahan, editor of the paper named, declares that a large part of the money contributed in America was diverted for propaganda for the communists and the "Workers Party" in this country.

Mr. Cahan asserts that subsidies to ten publications printed in various languages absorbed part of the fund given to aid the starving masses of the country that faces virtual extermination of large sections of its population through the corruption and incapacity of the bolshevik government. The sympathetic Americans who gave liberally to help the victims of sovietism must feel some chagrin in learning that their gifts went to finance the attempt to fasten the horrors of bolshevism on other nations.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

After having stopped for tea, the war in China has been resumed.

Nowadays the great outdoors has more than a slight savor of gasoline.

Democracy has got to divorce itself from bureaucracy and general inefficiency.

The rattle of the coal down the chute is a melody that would be sweet music to many households.

It is proposed that violence in Ireland shall be smothered under prosperity. But why limit the plan to Ireland?

Austria and Bavaria are hankering for kings again. Democracy is a plant that doesn't grow naturally in their soil.

The man on the corner says: It's about time for the soviet to make fresh proposals. That's the only kind it knows how to make.

A cheerful sign of the advancement of the negro race is seen in their ownership of no fewer than 113 newspapers and fourteen magazines.

Through an intelligent country in some respects, the United States, chief of all countries in the abundance of its coal deposits, has to import coal from sources 3,000 miles away.

With the strikes and taxes and mosquitoes and one thing and another the general prospect may be gloomy enough, but the public may rest assured that matters would have been considerably worse, various particulars had the election of 1920 gone the way of the elections of 1912 and 1916.

Russia will presently be able to feed herself, but the United States has saved millions of Russian lives during the appalling famine. This could not have been done without the aid of science in providing rapid transportation and instantaneous communication. This science has become the most efficient hand-maiden of mercy.

THERE WAS HOPE

"I suppose now that Gardenia is through college she is a great help to you around home," began the comfortable aunt who was visiting. "It must be a great relief to you." "But they don't act that way when they are through college," pointed out Gardenia's mother. "Gardenia and all the other girls said just as soon as they reached home and packed away their motor boards where they never would be able to find them again, that they should devote their talents to some great work wherein they could express themselves. They worry a lot about expressing themselves and it seems so terribly important that I hesitate to mention things like making beds, washing dishes and dusting."

"I never heard the best!" declared the comfortable aunt, wrinkling her brow. "But what do they do? And what do they want to express themselves about?" "I can't quite make out," confessed Gardenia's parent. "When I tried to pin Gardenia down she burst into tears and said I simply did not understand her. The girls come here for hours and she goes to see them for hours and the whole time they talk about living life to the fullest and expressing themselves instead of following in the humdrum footsteps of those who have gone before. I should like you to see the expression of sad pity and pain with which they regard me when they catch me connecting an apple pie or some biscuits. It invariably urges them on to reciting phrases from somebody's great brochure on the subjugation of women."

"I'm!" sniffed the visiting aunt. "I'd like to see a man had a hungry husband a few paragraphs of literature like that! Don't they know that a family has to have meals? Aren't they going to get married?" "I am not sure about their intentions," admitted Gardenia's mother. "but I am quite positive that, whatever they may be, a mere man would be a great relief to them. They employ that calm, incisive way of stating their opinions which is so crushing to an ordinary person. I never should dream of arguing with them."

"If they tell you that black is white, it is plain in words of one syllable suited to your limited intelligence, looking you in the eye meanwhile with the repose which comes of knowing that one has spent two hours doing one's hair and laying on one's complexion, you mechanically begin to nod your head in agreement."

Famous Literary Mysteries

Did Rousseau Commit Suicide?

One of the most striking characters in French literature, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, striking not alone for his marvelous gifts as a philosopher and writer, but for the many sides to his character, of which were as uncommendable as others were commendable.

Rousseau was born in 1712, and died at Ermenouville, France, on July 2, 1778. There are at least two different versions as to the cause of his death. Some writers affirm that being crushed under real and imaginary woes, he died in a fit, while others think despair drove him to suicide.

There seems to be no doubt that all the time of his death this brilliant genius was a semimanic. His death occurred at the beautiful country home of Rene de Girardin, and he was first buried on the estate, but later his body was taken to Paris and placed in the Pantheon.

De Girardin reported his death as due to natural causes, but he was his friend and admirer and wanted the world to think the very best of him. This was only natural because he was harboring under his own roof and as his friend, one of the greatest geniuses of his age.

Rousseau's most remarkable book is his "Confessions." It is an unreliable book, but gives the author's own views of his own life and of life in general. The greatest writers since his time declared that the "Confessions of Rousseau" influenced their literary work and their manner of thought more than that exerted by any other personality.

But what an interesting study is the life of this literary wonder! He was usually sixteen years of age when one day in March he left his father's home and walked outside the walls of Geneva. Meditating on the cruelty of the engraver with whom he was learning a trade, he became absorbed in a keen enjoyment of his momentary freedom. Returning, he found the city gates locked, and inspired with the idea of escape, he started off to Savoy to begin a life of strange adventure and unique experience.

After wandering about for some time he engaged himself as a footman, but having stolen some valuables, he saved himself from punishment only by blaming the theft on a maid. His experience during the next few years led him through all grades of society, from vagabondage to court circles. He was thirty-three years old when he first became known as a clever writer and musician.

He followed up his literary success by a really beautiful opera. But his attitude toward Paris was uncomfortable. He made Paris an uncomfortable abode for him. Thereupon he resolved to go back home, where he met with a cordial reception from the learned men of Switzerland.

Here again Rousseau dazzled the world by his clever "novels" and philosophical treatises, but he continued his life effort of making as many

"I think they have the idea that by expressing themselves they are going to evolve a world which will be run by pressing buttons, thus doing away with the mechanics of a home. It irritates them to have it forced upon them that a home doesn't drop right down from the ceiling every day, freshly swept, polished, cooked and sewed, and they are going to see about it! Something must be done! One must have time for the real things in life and—"

"I think they ought to be spanked!" cried the comfortable aunt. "They are just sheer laziness! What is it they are yearning to do that housekeeping is interfering with?" "They haven't begun doing it yet," confessed Gardenia's mother. "Mornings, and bridge and tea and dinner—these are their chief occupations. They write papers about it and have committee meetings at which they enthusiastically compare notes on their new wardrobes and exchange dressmakers' addresses."

Gardenia has found a new one now—one who has seen her cards advising her place and saying you can't see her except by appointment, and all the girls are crazy to have her make them their new summer dresses. They say she must be temperamental and able to express their personalities and I forgot to say that none of them pain with which they regard me when they catch me connecting an apple pie or some biscuits. It invariably urges them on to reciting phrases from somebody's great brochure on the subjugation of women."

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"Well, let us hope it is so," the comfortable aunt said fervently. "There's nothing like taming a husband who has ideas of expressing his personality for knocking nonsense out of a girl's head! I'm going to take Gardenia out into the kitchen this minute and telephone for some strawberries! It's time something was done to save her!"—Chicago News.

enemies as possible. He went to England for a while, but was finally allowed to settle in Paris. His health, however, as well as his mind, had become shattered by this time, and his chief halcyon was that the whole world was plotting against him.

To further add to his woes he married Theresa Le Vasseur, a former cook in a third-rate inn. Their five children he sent to a foundling asylum thus giving his enemies a fine chance to compare his unnatural act with the high sentiments he had written about the sanctity of the home and the education of the young.

Theresa's mother would have been an ideal subject for the comic paper cartoonist, and she rendered Rousseau's home life miserable. But Theresa seems not to have gained anything by her years of association with this literary genius, for almost immediately following his death she married one of the grocers connected with the Girardin stables. Rousseau brought all his troubles upon himself and it likely that his own hand put an end to it all, but he was too much of an admirer to acknowledge other than that he had died a natural death.

Today's Anniversaries

1589—Sir Samuel M. Peto, who built the Canadian Grand Trunk railway, born in England. Died there, Nov. 12, 1918.

1592—Count Alfred D'Orsay, the famous French society leader and man of fashion, died in Paris. Born there, Sept. 4, 1801.

1834—Mishment of a Marine hospital at Genoa.

1855—Opening of railway and docks at Cherbourg in presence of the emperor and empress of the French and Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort.

1871—Schuyler Colfax of Indiana declined an offer of the state port of from President Grant.

1889—Special delivery letters were distributed for the first time in New York city.

1908—Count Zeppelin's airship, after journeying from Lake Constance to Mayence, was destroyed by a hurricane.

1919—Rumanians seized Budapest, depriving the allies and took prominent citizens as hostages.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Augustus Thomas, who as executive of the Producing Managers' association is to serve the theatre in a capacity similar to that held by Mill H. Hays in the motion picture industry, and by Commissioner Landis in the field of organized baseball, has long been prominently identified with the state in America, chiefly as a playwright, although since he has also found his hand at producing and managing. Mr. Thomas is a product of the middle west.

Drink and Enjoy

the tea with the million dollar flavor

LIPTON'S TEA

Largest Sale in the World

born and educated in the city of St. Louis. In his early career he started as a railroad worker and later became a newspaper writer. But play-writing was his diversion, or rather his passion. The success of his first efforts determined his career and soon he was numbered among the most successful and most prolific of American playwrights. In all, Mr. Thomas has written about 50 long plays, and short plays of a number that he probably could not recall.

Today's Birthdays

Princess Marie Jose, daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, born in Brussels, 22 years ago today.

Jose W. Reno, inventor of the moving airway, born at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 61 years ago today.

Sir Harry Lauder, the first vaudeville performer to receive knighthood, born at Portobello, Scotland, 52 years ago today.

Reverend Henry J. McKel, Episcopal bishop of Atlanta, born at Sumpter, S. C., 49 years ago today.

Charles J. McCarthy, former governor of the Territory of Hawaii, born in Boston, 61 years ago today.

Stories That Recall Others

Knew What to Do.

Little Gladys was very fond of Bible stories. One day after her mother had read the story of Lot's wife, she asked: "Mamma, what did Mr. Lot do when his wife was turned into a pillar of salt?" "What do you think he did?" asked her mamma.

"Why," replied the practical little miss, "I s'pose he went out and hunted up a fruit cake."

Possible, But Not Probable.

Mamie had been a careful observer of her parents' conversation. Accompanied by her mother she was walking along the street one day recently when two girls wearing galoshes, passed them. Stopping suddenly, Mamie said, "Look, mother, are they some of the 'bootleggers' daddy was talking about?"

TESTING SUBMARINE S-48

IN SOUND OFF BRIDGEPORT

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 3.—Tests of the submarine S-48 which was built for the United States navy here, were continuing today and will probably last throughout the month. Today's tests included the firing of torpedoes and other such trials.

The S-48 returned to the shore base of the Lake Torpedo Boat company late yesterday after completing a number of tests in a highly successful manner according to observers here.

The tests yesterday were chiefly devoted to submerging the craft and it was reported that the boat was submerged to a depth of nearly 100 feet and was found to be air tight and water tight.

The tests are being conducted by the corporation although naval officers are assisting. The official government tests will not be made before September.

L. & N. BONDS NOT LEGAL

FOR STATE SAVINGS BANKS

Hartford, August 3.—Attorney General Frank E. Healey, has given an opinion to the state banking department that the first and refunding mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company amounting to \$216,000,000 are not legal investments for the savings banks of Connecticut. The contention of Mr. Healey is that the bonds with the outstanding obligations of the company would exceed the legal limit of three times the capital of the company.

OBITUARY

Captain Samuel Magson

New Britain, Conn., August 3.—Captain Samuel Magson, one of the best known military men in the state, died early this morning after a lingering illness aged 52 years. Captain Magson first joined Company I, C. N. G., in 1891, shortly after that organization was formed. He was a second lieutenant in the Spanish-American war, serving with Company I, First Connecticut Infantry. Later he was awarded his bars as captain. During the world war, he was captain of Company H, state

LADIES!

AGAIN WE REMIND YOU ABOUT THE

\$1.97

Gingham Street Dress

of which The Pasknik Co. have sold thousands—and still have thousands to sell. Don't miss this chance of getting your share of them.

On Sale In All Five Stores.

The Pasknik Co. Sell for Less

Promoted To Rank Of Rear Admiral



Capt. Carl T. Vogelsgaang, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, who has just received notice of his promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral. He was former chief of staff of the Naval War College, and was at one time chief of staff of the Atlantic Fleet. He has been in command of the New York Navy Yard since last July. Rear Admiral Vogelsgaang was appointed to the Naval Academy from California in June, 1885, and was graduated in 1890. He has served as chief of staff of the Asiatic Fleet, executive officer of a battleship, captain of a gunboat and captain of the superdreadnought Idaho.

THREE MEN HELD IN BONDS

\$5,000 EACH FOR BURGLARY

Waterbury, August 3.—Three men arrested here early this morning, charged with holding \$5,000 in bonds, \$4,000 in jewelry and gold coins, and a bank book showing a deposit of \$17,000 were today ordered held under bonds of \$5,000 each. John Arestos and Steve Kahlido of this city and Michele Saranty, of New Britain, are alleged to have broken into a trunk owned by Mrs. Annie Marino, a type, now a resident of this city, but formerly of Charlestown, Mass. Each of the accused has emphatically denied all connection with the case. Arestos, one of the accused, is the godfather of Mrs. Marino's youngest child. The woman boasts of 15 children, seven of whom are married.

BURGLARS TOOK FUNDS

CONTRIBUTED FOR CHARITY

New Haven, August 3.—Burglars who took jewelry, cash and personal articles from the home of Miss Katherine A. Davis, here yesterday, in order to rob the Third Order of St. Dominic which is raising funds to save the lives of starving Chinese laborers. Among the things stolen were the silver in which was a pocket holding a penny for each inch of waist line, of the members of the family, giving the apron. The money was sufficient to keep a baby one year. These aprons were red and yellow cloth, the Chinese colors. The aprons were to have been made ready for forwarding today which is the 70th anniversary of the death of St. Dominic.

Twenty-eight per cent. of immigrants entering New York harbor settle in that city.

A Safe Way to Borrow Money

WE LEND MONEY to honest persons having steady jobs, or incomes, on their NOTES and HOME FURNITURE, WITHOUT REMOVAL. Also on NOTE signed by responsible persons, and to property owners. No Pawns.

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Licensed and Supervised by the State Bank Commissioner. Bonded to the State.

guard. He was former past department

junior vice commander of the United Spanish War Veterans and a past commander of A. G. Hammond camp of this city. He was killed while the 3d Massachusetts Odd Fellows and Foresters. A widow and one son survive.

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